

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1744.

our last arriv'd a Mail from Holland, and another from Flanders.

Grodno, November 17.

HE Dyer, as it was foreseen, is actually separated without coming to any Resolution whatever, as to the Publick Affairs, thro' the unlucky accident of the Nuncio Wilezowski's making a strange Declaration, which he could not by any Means prove; and for which he has been constrained

to make a publick Recantation, and an *Amende Honorable*. The Court have granted him Thirty Guards to follow him; with very little Reason, for he has ruined the Prospect the Royal Family ever had, since the accession. Baron Walleurdt, the Prussian Minister, has presented a Memorial, to demand Reparation in his Publick Character; and refuses to execute the Functions of it, till Satisfaction is given him.

He proposes shortly to hold a *Senatus Consultum*, for restoring the Face of Publick Affairs, and open for attaining what was expected from the Dyer. The *Adrian Camp at Teinitz*, November 20. Day Morning the Combined Army forced its way over the Elbe, near Teltsewitz, in full Day Light. Lieutenant-General Count de Schulembourg was the crossing that River, at the Head of the Austrian Army. The Saxons passed some hundred Paces, and rather later than we did. Though they met considerable Resistance, it must be own'd, that they were well prepared to oppose any that might have been made. We had 158 Grenadiers kill'd and wounded, the Officers amongst them. The Saxons lost only 20 Men. At first the Enemy's Fire was extremely hot, and lasted so an Hour; but as soon as the Grenadiers reached the other Side of the River, the Prussians fell in the greatest Confusion, tho' they might have held the Ground longer, by Means of some Battalions they had at Teinitz, and the Neighbouring Parts. To march To-morrow, in order to make all possible Advantage of this Event; which will, in all Probability, be followed by others of great Consequence. We had no Rest since the 18th, Day nor Night.

November 20. Advices from the Prussian near Pardubitz, import, that their Left Wing was sent to Konigin-Gratz, and was to continue its march thence through Silesia; but that the main Army was to remain between Konigin-Gratz and Pardubitz; that the said Left Wing consisted almost entirely of Sick, and the Sickness and Mortality still continued without Intermission: That as to the Prussian in general, they own themselves, that within two Days, above 30,000 Men have been lost; neither was the Fatality yet ceased, which occasioned such a Stench Camp, that the Regiments were necessitated to be removed from one Place to another; that not only the Cavalry is mounted, and the Infantry moved, that several Regiments have not above 300 Men.

November 24. The Fate of the Prussians in Silesia seems determined. We have Advice from the Army, that, on the 22d, Major General Baron de Manteuffel made himself Master of Tschernowitz, in which were kill'd, and 700 taken Prisoners. His Highness de Saxe Weissenfels has also taken Pardubitz, and the Prussians had all their Magazines, and made Prisoners of War. This Stroke has determined the Prussian Majesty to continue his Retreat into Moravia, which, perhaps, may be found difficult; since, informed, a Project has been formed to invade Silesia, with 50,000 Men, and a good Train of Artillery sent for Purpose, from Vienna into Moravia; together with a number of experienced Officers, and about 6000 Foot.

November 20. We begin to hope a successful Campaign. The Prince de Saxe-Weissenfels has performed an Act on glorious to the Army, and which will give high Reputation to his Arms. He marched directly towards Burck, with the Forces under his Command, having detached Major General Count de St. Germain, at the Head of the Regiment of Horse Grenadiers, with 1000 Soldier behind, to cut off the Garrison's Retreat. The Major General accordingly passed the Salzba, his Detachment, and posted himself behind Burck. On this, the Prince de Saxe-Hildburghausen crossed the Bridge, which being covered with com-
Matter, by the Austrians, was very soon burned

down. His Highness next cannonaded the Place; and having ordered Scaling Ladders to be set up, the Imperial and French Infantry, under Count de Rupelmonde; and the Hessians, under M. Wolffe, attack'd the Place with so much Vigour, that, after the loss of 400 Men, the Austrians, to the Number of 3000, surrendered Prisoners of War. The Emperor immediately dispatched a Courier with this News to the King of Prussia.

Dusseldorp, November 27. We have this Morning the important News, that seven Battalions, and 14 Squadrons of Dutch Troops, are in full March for our Frontiers. This Corps, consisting of 8400 Men, under the Command of Lieutenant General Smiffuere, are to take Post in the Territories of the Elector of Cologne, who is, it seems, determined to make all the Efforts in his Power, to hinder his Dominions from being eaten up by the French. It is doubted, that the Princes and States who oppose the Imperial Court, will get the Ascendant in the Dyer; and if so, they will not fail to take some warm Resolutions against the March of Foreign Troops, contrary to the Constitution of the Empire, and the Capitulation of his Imperial Majesty.

Paris, November 27. It is observed, that Field Marshal Schmettau gives the Law at Court; and that, on his Solicitation, it is resolved to raise 100,000 Men by Spring. The Court has disavowed the Design of meddling with the Coin at all; but this is look'd upon as a Feint only. Orders have been given for blowing up Demont; and his Majesty has promised the Princes to assemble in Dauphiny, by May next, 40,000 Men, to act on the Side of Piedmont. We likewise talk of forcing a Passage into Italy, thro' Tyrol; but from the Sample we have had at Bregentz, this seems to be no easy Matter. The Plan of Pacification handed to the Dutch, has been rejected; so that our Councils are all bent on continuing the War for another Year.

Hague, December 1. It is confidently reported here, that the Queen of Hungary has ordered M. Dinnitz to defend the Castles of Fribourg to the last Extremity: That Hostilities re-commenced on the 22d inst, and that the greatest Part of the Town was already laid in Ruins. The Mortality, which has rag'd so terribly this last Autumn amongst the Black Cattle in Flanders and France, begins to manifest itself in this Province; and publick Prayers are ordered to be put up in all Churches, to deprecate the farther Progress of this Calamity; and publick Rewards are offered for the Discovery of a Remedy against it.

TO THE AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

I Would not willingly widen the Breach between the M——r and the Town; but as the Publication of the former has by no Means answer'd the Expectation of the latter, I shall, by your Canal, beg Leave to shew why it has not.

In the first Place, it contains a Vindication of the M——r's Conduct, instead of an Apology for it; or, in plain English, the M——r aims at justifying himself, instead of asking Pardon, which he promis'd to do in Print, and to sign with his own Name.

In the next Place——He denies the Facts laid to his Charge; of which, many Gentlemen were both ocular and auricular Witnesses.

But it will be fairer to examine the Publication itself, and most extraordinary Affidavit annex'd to it, and leave all impartial People to judge afterwards.

The M——r assigns Three Causes of Complaints against him; viz. *Exhibition of Pantomimes; Advanc'd Prices; and Insults on the Audiences*: Whereas there are Six in fact, on Three of which he is silent; viz. *Wrong casting his Plays; making his best Performers play on separate Nights; and excluding several principal Performers, for idle and foolish Reasons*.

On the First Article, 'tis confess'd, that the M——r is right, where he alleges——That, tho' to the Delicacy of some Judgments, Pantomimes may be distasteful, they are, nevertheless, more happily suited to the Taste of others.——But he is greatly mistaken in the Reason assign'd for the Necessity of them, viz. That the best Play will not bring a numerous Audience without the Addition of them. Which, if true, renders him stupidly ignorant of his own Interest? For what Man in his Senses would give exorbitant Salaries to Actors, when 'tis from Pantomimes, he declares, he expects numerous Audiences; without which, the best Plays will not do? I should think, if so, Twenty or Thirty Shillings a Week would be sufficient for Actors, just to get their Paris by Heart, and repeat them; since Pantomimes are the Exhibitions

to draw Audiences. But the true Reason of the Necessity of Pantomimes, is the advanced Prices, tho' he will not own it; and not that good Plays, well acted, will not bring Audiences.——But thus it is, when a Man will give absurd Reasons to support an absurd Proposition: And the particular Misfortune of his Writer is, that he proceeds Step by Step from one Absurdity to another, as will be seen more fully, in what he says of advanced Prices.

With regard to these, the M——r hopes, says he, that he should be justified by the great Increase of the Charges of the Theatre; which, notwithstanding any Reduction that has been made, is, at least, a Fourth Part greater than usual.

The plain Narrative of this is, The M——r discharges a considerable Number of good Actors, because they demanded unreasonable Prices (for no other Reason, as Mr. Hint observes, can be allow'd of; and the Town has a Right to call for these Actors, if discharged on any other Account) which Prices he could not afford to pay; and supplies their Places with others (worse than them) at a cheaper Rate; and yet, surprizing Event! the Charges of the House are, at least One-fourth Part greater than usual.

If this has any Meaning at all, it must be that which the above-mention'd Gentleman, in one of his Letters, took Notice of, where he says, he, (the M——r) *thinks himself, by this unjust Exclusion of old Actors at reasonable Rates, under a Necessity of wanting new ones as exorbitant ones; and that these exorbitant Rates increase the Expence at least One-fourth; or else the Whole is a Fiction, an idle story, an Absurdity, a L——e*.

As to the Facts of Insults on the Audience, by the admitting, gratis, improper Persons, whose known Profession is Boxing, Butchers, College Youths, &c. it has receiv'd as much Demonstration as the Nature of the Thing can admit of.

That a M——r has a Right, to admit gratis, Persons into his House, is unquestion'd. But will any Body imagine, that a M——r can have any Reason, but one, for admitting such Persons as are above described? It is a Fact that such Persons were there, and the Eyes of the whole Audience are sufficient Proofs of that.

In the Orders given for their Admission, it is not said, You are, for this Favour, to intimidate, beat, bruise, or otherwise abuse; but the Behaviour of these Miscreants, have evidently demonstrated what their Instructions were.

As to the Affidavit of Mr. G——y, the Constable, giving an Account of the Affair of Mr. Baynes, it is the most inconsistent and contradictory Piece of Stuff that was ever put together. It carries its own Confutation in almost every Line of it; and shews plainly it was done in a Hurry, and very ill digested.

A Soldier comes, and informs Mr. G——y of a Gentleman detain'd at the Bedford Arms; Mr. G——y transports himself thither, and learns from the Gentleman, that he was charged in Custody (with) of two Soldiers.

Did Mr. G——y ask the Gentleman, or the Soldiers, who charged him? It does not appear that he did.——But the Soldiers had him.——The Soldiers would not have taken him into Custody, without some Person, known to belong to the House, had charged him.——Nay, the Soldiers could not; Soldiers are posted at particular Stations at the Playhouse. They must have been called from their Posts by somebody, for that Purpose. Mr. G——y asks nothing of all this, tho' the most natural Question to ask, but on the Gentleman's enquiring how he must get discharged, Mr. G——y, like a sensible and wise Peace-Officer, tells him, he must go before a Magistrate; and if no-body appear'd, he would be discharged; and very obligingly offers his Service to wait on him, but not as a Constable, though he had his Staff about him.——But if no-body appeared at the Tavern, where the Soldiers had him in Custody, then the Gentleman was not charged by any Body, and no Occasion to go before a Magistrate; he was, *ipso facto*, an uncharg'd Person.

——The Gentleman, notwithstanding, went in Custody absolute of the Soldiers, and Mr. G——y, the Constable, before a Magistrate. He was depriv'd of his natural Liberty, contrary to Law; and a Peace-Officer, who ought to have taken the Soldiers into Custody, unless they could produce the Man who charged the Gentleman, supports this Violation of the Law; and is himself the Instrument, who ought to have been the Scourge of such Misverfation.

To sum up this Mass of Absurdity, Mr. G——y finally declares Mr. F——d wholly ignorant of this Transaction. How can Mr. G——y, upon his Oath, declare this? He might declare Mr. F——d gave him no Or-

... about this; But can he declare, upon Oath, Mr. F— gave no-body else Orders? Upon the whole, Mr. G— is a forward Youth, and may, on proper Encouragement, in time, make a very good Affidavit-Man. I am,

S I R,

Yours,

APERTUS.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, November 23. Wind S. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships *Chester*, *Princess Mary*, and *Anglesea*, with the Outward-bound as per list. Arrived this Forenoon, and sailed for the River, a Man of War, but can't get her Name.

Deal, November 24. The Man of War that pass'd by Yesterday, was the *Durley Galley*, from Leghorn. Arrived this Morning, the *Charming Patty*, *Staples*, from Jamaica. Remain the Men of War as per list; with the *Lion*, *Munday*, for Lisbon; the *Rysbrack*, *Dornford*, for Oporto, and the *Polly*, *Keighton*, for Madeira. The Mediterranean, *Gardner*, is sailed for the River; the *York Man of War*, *Coates*, from Jamaica, for Portsmouth; the *Lucretia*, *Read*, from ditto, for Plymouth; and the *Young Tobias*, *Shemitt*, for London from Amsterdam.

L O N D O N.

The Politicians in the Imperial Court seem to have out-witted themselves, a Memorial being presented to the Diet at Frankfort, sign'd by the Ministers of the Electors of Mentz, Trier, Cologne, Saxony, and Hanover, the Duke of Wurtemberg, the Landgrave of Hesse d'Armstadt, the Bishop of Wurzburg, &c. complaining of the intended March of French Troops into Germany, and demanding, that a Constitutional Remedy may be applied to the crying Grievances of the Empire.

Count de Podewils, his Prussian Majesty's Minister at the Hague, has presented a warm Memorial there, against the Liberties that have been taken with his Master's Character, by the News Writers of that Country; to which their High Mightinesses have given a very civil Answer, and promis'd Redress, as far as is consistent with the Freedom of their Constitution.

We learn from Frankfort, that his Prussian Majesty has actually written to the Queen of Hungary in Reference to an Accommodation; and some People go so far, as to say, that both that Prince, and the Emperor, have shewn an Inclination to make a separate Peace; but this seems to merit Confirmation.

Last Saturday the Court of King's Bench was moved for an Information against 250 Journeymen Taylors, and several Persons who keep Houses of Call, for taking, and demanding, greater Wages than is allowed by Act of Parliament; and upon strong Affidavits, the Court ordered them to shew Cause the First Day of next Term, for the said Offence.

Yesterday Morning was married at St. Paul's Convent Garden, John Rich, Esq; Master of the Theatre, to Mrs. Priscilla Stevens, of the same Place, a very agreeable Gentlewoman.

Last Saturday died, at her House at Walthamstow, the Lady Maynard, Relict of the late Sir Henry Maynard, Baronet.

The same Day d'd, after a tedious Intifposition, at her House at Clapham, Mrs. Dyer, Relict of John Dyer, Esq; of that Place.

The youngest Son of Sir Thomas Wilson, Barr. is made an Ensign in Brigadier-General Onslow's Regiment of Foot.

Mr. Justice Chappell, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, is dangerously ill.

Yesterday Sir Warkyn Williams Wynn, Barr. Knight of the Shire for the County of Denbigh, arrived at his House in Downing-street, Westminster.

The new Building at the West End of Westminster Abbey being finished, they began to strike the Scaffold-ing last Saturday.

Elfsborg, November 21. N. S. Not any British Ships have arriv'd here since the 17th, being hinder'd by contrary Winds. It's reported here, that Captain Lottings, and the Fleet, put into Norway at Odesfor, a few Days after they sail'd from hence. The Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Jefferies, is safe at Marstrand; and the Ships there will go Home under his Convoy.

Frederica in Georgia, July 28, 1744. The French have been endeavouring to put the Upper and Lower Creek Indians upon destroying the English Traders. The Demands of those Indians have been very great, for Arms and Ammunition, especially since the Short Arrow Indians have been at War with them. The Usutchee King, and an Indian Captain (the Uncle of Toonahowi, who was in England, and since kill'd in Action against the Spaniards) called Toonalecker, with twenty Indian Attendants, are newly arrived here from the Creek Nation;

with Assurances, that they have refused the French Officers, and have denied suffering them to pass thro' any Part of their Country to hurt the English, either in Carolina or Georgia; and acquainted Capt. Horton, who was left by General Oglethorpe to command here, that they wanted both Arms and Powder to resist the French. He gave them a sufficient Quantity of both; and we are very well assured, that the Creek Nation, which consists of 1500 Fighting Men, will oppose any Designs of the French, if they should attempt to march from the Mobile, or Mississippi River, which are their nearest Settlements, to Charles Town, and where they have assembled a large Body of Troops of Indians.

From the London Gazette.

St. Christopher's, July 20.

The Deputy Governor of Anguilla, assisted by two Privateers from this Place, has driven the French out of their Half of the Island of St. Martin's, and is in Possession of it, and settling and providing for the Defence thereof. The French Inhabitants of St. Bartholomew's have surrendered that Island, and declared themselves to be, henceforward, his Britannick Majesty's Subjects.

This Day the Right Hon. John Earl Granville, having resigned the Seals into his Majesty's Hands, the King was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Earl of Harrington, Lord President of his Majesty's Council, to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Messieurs LOWE and BERRY

Directors and Proprietors of the State Lottery Office, Ludgate-Street, have desir'd us to assure the Publick, that they will continue to supply the Town, as usual, during the whole Course of the Drawing (which begins this Day at Nine o'Clock) with undrawn Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, as well as Chances, every Morning before Nine, and Evening after Four o'Clock, warranted undrawn; with the same Safety as if purchased before the Lottery began drawing. Most Ready Money will be given there for Prizes and Blanks; and the exactest Accounts of the Drawing kept for the Inspection of Adventurers.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Cole, otherwise Coles, of the City of Exon, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman.

Robert Storer, of Wirksworth, in the County of Derby, Woolcomber.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	02 13	02 36

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, Nothing done. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 111 to 1-8th. New ditto, 111 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 93 1-half. Ditto 1743, 93 1-4th. Ditto 1744, 93 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 86. London Assurance, 11 1-8th. India Bonds, 2 l. 13 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 5 s. Salt Talties, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 6 d. to 5 s.

For the Benefit of the Northern Navigation.
This Day is Published,

(Dedicated to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society)

A large, new, and accurate CHART of the Isles of ZETLAND or SHETLAND (the most Northern of the British Dominions) Surveyed and Platted, by Capt. Thomas Preston, in the Years 1743 and 1744; with printed Directions for sailing into the most convenient Harbours. And are sold for him by Mr. Jo. Ames, near the Hermitage, Wapping; at Lloyd's Coffee-House in Lombard Street; Peel's Coffee-House, and J. Tinney, Printseller at the Golden Lion in Fleetstreet; and at J. Millan's, Bookseller against the Admiralty Office, Charing Cross; at Five Shillings each.

This Day is Published,

(Price One Shilling)

AN Abstract of MIDWIFRY, for the Use of the Lying-in-Women: Which, with due Explanations by Anatomical Preparations, &c. the repeated Performances of all Kinds of Deliveries, on our great Machine, with the Ocular Demonstration of the Reason and Justness of Rules to be observed in all genuine and true Labours, in the Lying-in Infirmary, on our Glass Machine, makes a complete Method of teaching Midwifry, by giving the Pupils the most exact Knowledge of the Art, and perfectly forming their Hands, at the same Time, for the safe and ready Practice of Midwifry.

By Sir RICHARD MANINGHAM, Knt. M. D. F. R. S. and of the College of Physicians, London.

Printed and published by T. Gardner, at Cowley's Head opposite St. Clement's Church in the Strand; and M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

Of whom may be had, *Artis Obstetricarum, &c. Compendium, for the Use of Students in Physic.*

For Sale by the Candle,

ON Thursday the 6th of Decem. 1744 at Mrs. Gayton's, on the Point, Portsmouth, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning; the following Goods, landed on the Neufra Senora del Carmine, a Spanish Prize, taken by his Majesty's Ship *Eltham*

About 75 Tons of Spanish Iron, Round, Flat, and Square
23 Tons of Nails and Horseticks.
24 Axes.
27 Oak Plank.
94 Beach Oars.
100 Bottles of Anniseed Water.
84 Bundles of Packboard.
82 New Blocks.

The Goods to be viewed by applying to Purveyor's Office, Collector at Portsmouth, and Mr. Richard Drakes at the port.

Catalogues will be delivered at Sam's Coffee-House, Custom-House, London; and at the Place of Sale, Thursday the 29th of November, until the Day of Sale to be sold by

William and Benjamin Vaughan, Booksellers.

N. B. At the same Time the Ship, with her Materials, to be sold; Inventories to be had at the above Places.

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Buy and Sell Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, Chances and Shares of Chances, at the following Prices;

A whole Chance ————
A Half ————
A Quarter ————
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And keep exact Numerical and Register Books, where Persons entering their Numbers, at Sixpence per Ticket have the truest and earliest Account of their Success before to any Part of Great Britain or Ireland.

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The Lottery begins Drawing at Nine o'Clock with Undrawn Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, are sold Morning during the whole Drawing.

Ready Money for Blanks and Prizes as from as directed.

This Day is Published,

Will be published, in Two Parts,

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Optima quaque dies miseris mortalibus præstare fuit: subest morbi, tristisque senectutis. Et labor, & dura rapit inclemens ætas.

Printed for the Author, and sold by Mrs. Cooper, in Pater-noster Row; Mr. Meadows in Cornhill; Mr. Needham, near the Temple Gate in Fleetstreet; Mr. Needham, near the Lane End in Heibourn; and at Mr. Jackson's in St. Street.

N. B. The Subscribers to this Work are desired to send their Books to Mr. Needham's, near Chancery Lane, Holborn.

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